# PARIS.

Several Miner Engagements Around the Capital.

The People and Garrison United and Determined.

Later Reports from the City by Balloon Mail.

Attempt of Bazaine to Escape from Metz.

His Army Driven Back with Heavy Loss.

Views of Count Bismarck on the Peace Question.

Prussia Must Have Metz and Strasbourg.

NO HOPE FOR FRANCE FROM AUSTRIA.

Special Rerald Report of the Anti-Prussian Feeling in Belgium.

A Manifesto from Napoleon to be Immediately Published.

The Captive Emperor's Residence to be Changed.

### THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Several Minor Engagements Around Paris-Paris Determined and United-Movements of the Prussians-French Report of the Battle of the 19th-General News.

Tours, Sept. 26, 1870. There have been several engagements with the enemy in the open country between Paris and Blois. The results were not serious.

NOTHING BUT OUTPOST SKIRMISHING AT PARIS. itill later dates have been received from Paris. Beyond some skirmisning at the outposts there was nothing new. A Versailles message says the Prusstans have undertaken nothing important in that

neighborhood. PARIS DETERMINED AND UNITED. The official journal of the republic to-day publishes the note from M. Gambetta to Cremleux. received from Paris by balloon, to the effect that Paris is determined on a heroic resistance: that she is strong in soldiers, and that the supplies are ade

quate for the entire winter. The rumors of an intes tine fight at Paris were absolutely untrue. POSITIONS AND MOVEMENTS OF THE PRUSSIANS. The Prussian dragoons are at Meudon. They have also strong forces at Bongival, Reuil, Nanterre and near Chatillon. Skirmishes have occurred at Villejuif, Lahaye, Chevilly and elsewhere, The Prussians have apparently concluded to abandon the St. Denis side, and their movements now look as though they intended to attack at Sceaux. Later

information reports the Prossians near Bourget and THE SEINE PLOTILLA READY. The gunboats on the Seine are ready for action, and entrenchments and barricades are going up

everywhere around the city. FRENCH REPORTS OF THE BATTLE OF THE 19TH. The balloon from Paris which fell near Evreus brought, among other documents, the following despatch giving an official account of the battle of Chatflion:-On the morning of the 19th General Ducrot, who, with four divisions, occupied the heights extending between Villejuif and Meudon, made a forward movement for reconnoitering, when he met considerable masses of the enemy scattered in the neighboring woods and villages and provides with a numerous artillery. After a sharp engage ment Ducrot was compelled to fall back, his right having advanced with too much precipitation. The centre concentrated in good order around an earthern redoubt on the heights of Chattilon. The left wing was compelled by the enemy's fire to maintain their position on the heights of Villejuif. The fight about four o'clock, taking vast proportion, Ducrot ordered the retreat and carried back his troops under the protection of the forts after having caused the eight pieces of the redount to be spiked. He retired to the fort of Vanyres in perfect order. Our artit lery displayed a great stubborness and precision and

within Paris. Our losses are reported to be very unimportant, while the enemy is said to have suffered considerably. No attack has been attempted against the forts. The French batteries to-day fired over

the Garde Mobile much deliberatedness and good

The Garde Mobile behaved handsomely. General Trochu states that our artillery has inflicted enor mous losses upon the enemy. He reproves with great energy the behavior of the First regiment of Zonaves, who, yielding to an unaccountable fit of panic, fell back in disorder, spreading the alarm and compromising the good success of the day, which, in spite of their misdemeanor, has proved to be energetic measures should be taken against this demoralized, undisciplined soldiery, and even requires the application to them of military laws. It is stated that M. Cambetta has issued a proclamation enforce ing the views of General Trochu.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS TO GENERALS. The official journal of the republic to-day publishes decrees increasing the number of regiments and conferring for the time extraordinary powers upon the general officers, who are appointed delegates of the government, but who must hereafter render an account personally to the Minister of War.

HAVER READY FOR THE PRUSSIANS. The garrison of Havre has been reinforced, and has also received a number of mitrailleuses. The place is now fully prepared to resist attack.

CLUSERET EXCITING DISTURBANCES IN EYONS. Several journals here dwell on the fact that the government permits such disorders to continue as those at Lyons. Cluseret is there, and his influence, they say, is very bad. It seems to be his purpose to excite serious disturbances. GENERAL MILITARY ITEMS.

The Paris balloon brings news that a fire had accurred within the fortifications at Vincennes, caused by the Prussian shells. It was quickly exuns uished.

Aglivision of cavalry has reached here from the outh of France. A large force of mobiles has passed through the

city going to Orleans.

A large number of messengers who were de-

have returned here. They were unable to get through the Prussian lines. Omnibuses are no longer used in Paris. All the horses in the city have been seized, and are used to ransport troops at any moment to any given point.

Fighting Near Paris-Encounters with the Prussian Cavalry-The Situation at Stras bourg-Prefects of Departments Moving Naval Operations-Miscellaneous Reports LONDON, Sept. 26, 1870.

Communication between Paris and Tours is totall: suspended, except by the hazardons service of

Fighting all day on Friday near Paris is reported from Tours, but the accounts are so contradictory

ENCOUNTERS WITH THE PRUSSIAN CAVALRY. Despatches from Orleans state that cavalry en counters are reported at Bazoches and Autenay Prince Albert, with a large force, was reported at the former place.

THE SITUATION AT STRASBOURG The cathedral at Strasbourg has not been irre-parably injured by the Prussian bembardment. The astronomical clock in the tower is still

The inhabitants of Strasbourg are still kept in ignorance of events outside the city. They believ the French have been victorious and that an army is advancing to the relief of the city.

A special correspondent telegraphs from Carlsruhe, September 6:—Before the Swiss delegates left Stras-bourg General Chirich told them that it was impossible for the present state of things to last much longer; that he had gone through several campaigns served in Crimea, but never witnessed nor un derwent so terrible a siege. The municipality had resolved, with the Governor's permission, to send a deputation to Paris to represent condition of af-Valentin, and Mayor Engelhardt were permitted to enter the city.

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE. Forces are concentrating at Vierzon to protect Bourges from an expected attack. M. Girardin has been notified by the authorities of Limoges, where he endeavored to found a journal, to go elsewhere; he tried Tours, and was equally unsuccessful. FEARS OF A COLLISION.

A special correspondent at Tours writes on the 23:-The government still fears an armed collision at Lyons. Eighteen imperialists prefects have re signed to become candidates for the Assembly those remaining in office have pledged themselves to co-operate with the provisional government. APPRAL OF THE PREPRCTS OF DEPARTMENTS TO THE PEOPLE.

The Prefect of the Department of Nord has issued an official address to the inhabitants, in which he calls on them to persevere in the war attitude against Prussia. The Mayor asserts that there is but one duty now remaining for Frenchmen. It is for every Frenchman, all Frenchmen, to rise and chase the enemy which "pollutes the soil of France" from the uttermost boundary of the country.

The Prefects of the Western Departments in ac-

cordance with the recent proclamation of the governnent, are imploring the people to rise and over whelm the invaders.

A despatch from Tours says that the great majority of the Prefects of the departments have met to organize a general uprising for the national de

GENERAL STEINMETZ' PARTING ADDRESS TO HIS The special telegram reports from Baden dated on the 23d inst, which I have just received for the HERALD state that the reasons which are set forth by the Northdeutsche Allgemeine for the removal of General Steinmetz from his command, differ materially from those credited by the politicians who attribute his displacement to the reason of an unwarrantable exposure of his troops in battle around Metz. The newspaper in denying the reports extois the heroic personal bravery of the General which, it says, was combined with the very greatest regard for the lives of his soldiers. His transfer as Gover nor-General of Posen was absolutely necessary on the ground of military executency. In taking leave of his army, General Steinmetz says, that his Majesty King William had so fully con

to repeat the words." General Steinmetz having tendered his most pro of his army, tells them to go forward with the motto. "With God, for King and Fatherland," He then bids

for his "deeds of valor that it did not become him

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC. The French fleet in the Baltic has been charged with the duty of cutting the cable connecting North Germany and Sweden.

A COMPARISON. The English press compare the war movements in France with those of the late American contest. against Vicksburg and Richmond.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS. A call for a levee en masse is hourly expected in

A heavy force, composed mainly of Bavarians, is penetrating the country towards Lyons. Calais votes three millions of francs for raising

troops. The Prussians are hastening the reconstruction of the fortress of Laon.

The French prisoners in Germany are well fed and

# ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF BAZAINE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Movements of Buzaine's Army from Metz-Severe Fight-The French Driven In With

LONDON, Sept. 26, 1870. The London Times this morning publishes a specia telegram from Saarbrücken, dated September 24, giving the following intelligence:-

Yesterday, at Metz, Marshai Bazzine made a feint on the side of the Mercy la Haut and attempted to escape to Thionville. There was a heavy cannoned for some hours. After a sharp fight at Moulin, seven miles from Metz, the French were driven in again. Their losses were serious. Marshal Bazaine sent back the Prussian prisoners he had taken in

The French government at Tours denies categorically the statement of the Bertin correspondent of the London Times that Marshal Bazaine had made proposals for a surrender.

# THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Views of 'Count Bismarck-No Pence Without Metz and Strasbourg-No Hope for France from Austria-The Feeling in France-Belgian Sympathy for the Republic-Alliance Between Prussia and Austria Reported-Expected Manifesto from Napoleon.

LONDON, Sept. 26, 1870. A special correspondent writes for the HERALD from Mesux, on the 18th inst., the headquarters of King William, as follows:-

I had a conversation with Count Bismarck, during which I asked him if the report was true that there was an English representative here.

Count Bismarck answered, the English have asked

me if we will treat with Jules Favre, and I replied that we would if his government could guarantee us the possession of Metz and Strasbourg. This he could not do. "In this war we are influenced," said Rismarck. "by no motive of aggrandizement whatever; we have no purpose in view but our own security. Consequently we must provide for the

without allies, but may soon succeed in procuring them, and is sure to commence another war under neiter auspices. That is why we demand these fortressey. But the present government in Paris dare not agree to a cession of French territory, nor, probably, will the next government. But our purpose is fixed, and, if necessary, we are ready to stay all winter at Paris,"

spatched to Karis with efficial and other messages | 1 reputed that the general impression was what

France is too much weakened to begin another war or many years.'

"That is not the case," answered Count Rismarch France is a very wealthy country, and will remain Within five years she will have so recovered as to be able to re-commence hostilities For that reason we must have those fortresses But, as the government at Paris is not dispos deliver them up, and probably has no command over hem, peace is not very near, and we must wait until we can reduce them. We hear that the garrison are already eating horses."

"Then the question of peace," I said, "reduces it self to one for the possession of Metz and Stras bourg ?"

NO HOPE FROM AUSTRIA-RUSSIA TO BE TRIED. Baron Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister ssured M. Thiers of his deepest sympathy with France, but was compelled to say that interv was now impossible.

It is said M. Thiers will offer the Czar important concessions in the East as the price paid for Ru

sia's good offices. THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

A special despatch reports that the feeling now prevalent in France is that the refusal of the Paris government to entertain Count Bismarck's terms of peace has made the prospects of France infinitely worse. On the other hand, the Montleur of Tours publishes a proclamation issued by the pro-visional government at Paris reaffirming that the policy of France is not to cede an inch of territory or

A special correspondent writing from Tours un-der date of the 23d inst, says:-The government here have little real authority. The people everywhere demand a termination of the war and no general response is given to the appears and proclamation of the government. The towns everywhere admi the Prussians, and slight respect is paid to the or peasants jealousy of the republic cannot be over come, and the steadily opposed passive resistance

TRIERS SAID TO BE SPREADING DISCOURAGEMENT The same correspondent writes on the 24th:at Waghausel in 1849, offered his services to the government, in a speech last night. Microslouski, who has held interviews with the Ministers Cremieux and Fourichon reports that Tmers is spreading discouragement and alarm at Tours, saying to the government there is nothing to be done; France will not fight any longer; the military preparations on the Loire are nothing but comic opera decorations, serving only to scare the population with the prospect of a battle and devastation, and advising the provinces to tay down their arms.

BELGIAN SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE. A telegram from Brussels dated to-day says:-The failure of the attempts which have been made as peace negotiations between the French and Prussian missions and in his correspondence with Bismarck, has produced an intense excitement in the public mind. The neutral people cannot imagine wha will be the ultimate result of the condition of affairs which now prevails generally in Europe. The populace has become alarmed. To-day large crowds of people assembled in the streets of the city here. The several bodies aggregated into one mass, which wended its way to the Place de li Mounail. They there engaged in an open air dis band of workingmen paraded the city at large They sang the Marseillaise and were answered by some isolated cries of "Vive la France!" ALLIANCE BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA RE

Positive reports of an approaching alliance between Austria and Prussia engage a large share of attention. It is asserted that the Hungarians oppose any such diplomatic arrangement, on nd that they fear a consequent preponderance of German influence in the manager public affairs. Austria reasons against this inference, and so there remains a point of variance.

A MANIFESTO FROM NAPOLEON EXPECTED. Napoleon, in reply to the last proclamation of the government at Tours, is promised. M. Conti, pri-vate secretary of the Emperor, is said to be the PRUSSIA SUPPRESSING LIBERAL MANUFESTATIONS

A special telegram, dated in Berlin on the evening of the 23d inst., states that the liberal press of th city, the papers which do not even coincide with him in political opinion, denounce the arrest of Herr Jacoby on account of his legislative expression on the subject of the conduct of the war and in favor of peace with France.

The newspaper sentiment is of no avail however in the direction indicated. Notwithstanding the loud utterances of the principal press organs of punlic opinion, the mintary authorities carry matters the Eleventh Præssan Army Corns. A 553posed meeting of the people was forbidden by murtial law.

# MAPOLEON.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Attempts at State Display-Prussian Vigilauce and a Check-The Ex-Emperor Invalided-A Change of Residence.

LONDON, Sept. 26, 1870. Special telegram reports which I have received from Berlin announce that Napoleon's recent gala drive out in semi-state from his prison has created some displeasure in court circles in Berlin.

The vehicle which was used by the ex-Empero on that occasion was an imperial open carriage which he brought with him to and again from before Sedan, containing nine different seats. As a mear of delicate hint to him not to repeat this display too often. King William's state carriages, containing two seats each, were despatched for the future us of the ex-Emperor. His ex-majesty, who at once understood the point and matter of the polite attention, has kept within doors ever since.

According to the report of his physicians Bona parte is slightly unwell. He is suffering from the effects of the drafts of cold air in the castle of Wil helmshoe. A change of residence has been proposed in consequence. It is thought that Napoleon will, therefore, be removed at an early day either to the palace at Espalatin, near Cassel, or to Bellyue Castle, near Beriln-the latter a place which was once occupied by his uncle, Napoleon the First, as a

# LOYDOY REPORTS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

chleswig's Petition to Prussin-Tours Overcrowded-Saxony Favors the Annexation o Alsace and Lorraine-The Belgian Press Denouncing Prussian Arrogance-A Treaty Regarding the Wounded Progressing Be tween Belgium and Prussia.

Schleswig again petitions Prussia for relief from the onerous conditions of the treaty of Prague. The people hope to gain some relief by the war crisis. Tours city is crowded with refugees from all parts of France. The notels and private houses are filled to overflowing, and at might many people are com-

The popular majority of members of the Saxon nt, as well as of the people outside, favor Partian the idea of the annexation of Alsace and Lorrame General Schrider died in Brussels. His body was

pelled to sleep in the streets.

forwarded to Germany on Sunday. A treaty between Belgium and Prussia, providing for the release of the wounded in Belgian hospitals, has been signed by the representatives of both gov The Patrie newspaper is now issued at Politiers

It was a semi-official journal under the old regime, but is new enthusiastic for the republic and peace if necessary under that rule. The Belgian press unanimously denounces the ar-

ogance of the Prussian pretensions. The government here is in receipt of patriotic addresses from all parts of France, announcing adherence to the proclamation of the government.

A special correspondent telegraphs from Homburg, the 25th, no cattle are allowed to pass between

Hesse-Darmstadt and Prussia on account of the

Owing to vigorous measures of the authorities the cattle plague has been localized within the limits of forty parishes. It is believed that its further spreading in Alsace has been effectually hindered.

It is proposed to establish an ad interim governnt in the French departments occupied, but not to be permanently held by Germans. The Duke of aburg will be probably President of the gov-

Public meetings are wholly prohibited at Königs berg by the Military Governor, who insists that the Saxon authorities have forbidden all gatherings of democratic socialists in Saxony.

Bismark's extreme carelessness for his personal safety has occasioned frequent alarm. He promenades through the enemy's towns alone at all hours, refusing escorts and all precautions.

# THE STORY OF SEDAN.

The Great Surrender as Echoed from the "Rank and File."

Return to New York of a French Velunteer-Rudelphe, the Billiard Champion-What He Saw and Learned of the Merale of the French Army.

Paris Refore and After the Emperor's Capitulation.

### GRAPPIC DETAILS AND INCIDENTS.

Mr. A. P. Rudolphe, the champion billiard player of America, who has just returned to this country from a visit to France, during the greater part of which time he has been engaged in the army on the battlefield, was yesterday interviewed by a HERALD reporter, and related the following interesting facts in connection with the battle of Sedan, in which he participated, and the capitulation of the city to the orders of the Emperor Napoleon. THE STORY.

I le? America on the 25th of June last with the view of proceeding to Paris for a short vacation. and soon after my arrival there war was declarable between France and Prussia. It would be almost between France and Prussia. de to describe the scenes of excitement and revelry into which the capital was at once plunged. Crowds of respectably cressed men and women permission for which had been granted by the

PREFECT OF POLICE, and mobs of people of all classes were to be seen grouped together in various parts of the city eagerly scanning every newspaper that could be were rushing about in all directions, to the Bourse and in and out their counting houses, in a state of the wildest excitement imaginable This excitement has never practically subsided since. The people were marching up and down the Hotel de Ville the whole night, and in a great many instances shouts of Vive l'Empereur !" were raised, in recognition of what was at this moment supposed to be his heartfelt interest in the saftety, honor and welfare of

The army, which had already been sent to th frontier, was at once supplemented by a large number of men from the reserve forces, and horses, ammunition, provisions, accourrements, hospital stores and every requisite for the battle field, were promptly sent forward under the express orders from the Emperor. At this time victory was looked upon as a matter of certainty, and great were the efforts of the populace in assisting the government to carry out their pians, in order the more safely to secure success. The Emperor after having given a number of commands relative to the forwarding and completion of the provisioning of the army, left with the Prince Imperial for the scene of action, in the meantime placing the reins of the government in the hands of the

EMPRESS EUGENIE, and requesting the Parisians to assist her in the maintenance of order should occasion require. Before the news of the first engagement came to hand the people began to get unruly and impatient. All was turmed in the midst of the inhabitants as if Napoleon had fastened all order and regularity to his belt and taken it with him to the field. No force effectually with the constantly increasing which was in every place perceivable.

On the receipts of the news of the first general engagement the people appeared to be convinced of the disdainful manner in which they were to be treated by the government; the despatche were nearly all forwarded to the Wa and then taken possession of by the Ministers, who witheld everything which nore the slightest imprint of importance, to the great indignation of the already exasperatee people. This system, notwithstanding the constant vehement protests that were made against it, was carried on with hauteur and disregard to the wisnes and feelings of the people until the news of

MACMAHON'S DEFEAT arrived in Paris and was circulated and the sudder disappearance of Premier Oillvier and the change of ministry. The Paristans could stand this system of despotic tyranny no longer, and the scenes in the streets, around the public buildings, on the boule vards and in front of the Chamber of Deputies and other places became indescribable. The Minister belonging to the previous government now became fearful of their lives, so incensed were the populace in consequence of the disgrace added to the natio

The male population now appeared almost en masse in the public thoroughfares, marching in thousands, shouting, rather than singing, the "Mar seillaise," toward the various crossways from the Hotel de Ville, the Tutieries, the Legislature and other public places, and wherever one met them they were either straining their lungs by the strains of the national hymn or calling out with vigor and

VENGEANCE AND RETALIATION upon the Prussians. Not a few shouted "Vice la Republique!" though the cry did not then become gen-

Every young man who could possibly make ar rangements for entering the army did so at once. and the desire to rush to the front immediately was the next concomitant. Gray-headed men were to be seen rushing about, giving every assistance in their power to those who were making prepara-tions to proceed to the front. Lads were seen, who were scarcely able to carry a Chassepot, much less the manipulation of the weapon in action clamoring with the officers of the National Guard and others for admittance to the ranks of the volunteer corps that was rapidly forming. In fact, the unanimous cry throughout the whole

and others for admittance to the ranks of the volunteer corps that was rapidly forming. In fact, the unanimous cry throughout the whole of France was for vengeance, and the combination necessary to crush or repel the invaders and requite France for the indignity and dishonor she had sustained. Nothing was thought of at this juncture but war, and that with a bitter will.

As a Frenchman, continued Mr. Rudolphe, who had previously served as an officer in the Third regiment of Zouaves in Africa, and possessing at least a share of the spirit and patriotism of my race, I entered as a volunteer for the defence of my country on the 14th of August last, and arrangements were immediately made to transfer us to the front. But what a regiment, what a rabble rather, were the men accompaning me. In the first place,

we had no general, no head at all to the force, no one to lead us; without a proper stupply of accontrements and weapons of war. Here and there were to be seen a few who were fortunate enough to have Chassepots, but the majority had nothing but old worn-out carbines (even these were not to be had in sufficient numbers), with "rusted locks and broken stocks," while others had secured a rusty saire or sword and revolver wherever they could purchase or lay their hands upon them in Paris. Even ammunition had not been equally served out to them, and if they had met with but a very small portion of the enemy's force they must have either surrendered unconditionally or been

looked, and there were not ten per cent of all this volunteer force, consisting of several thousands, who knew how to use, effectually, the poor and deficient weapons in their possession. Thus a large body of Frenchmen were marched, or rather dragged, to the field of battle, without food, without clocking, accouraements, ammunition or warlike instruction, to be literally mowed down like a herd of cattle before the grape and shell of the enemy.

enemy.

We were marched in companies first to Chaloes and afterward to Rheims, where it was reported the Emperor's headquarters were, and during the whole of the march, which was tedious and protracted, the same deficiency and irregularity could be seen that afterward proved so fatal on the field of battle.

be seen that afterward proved so fatal on the field of battle.

THE FOLLY OF THE ATTACK AT SEDAN.

On Thursday, the day of the battle at Sedan, we were aroused long before daybreak and the rolls were inefficiently called, when it was ascertained that upwards of loo,000 Frenchmen were in the field before Sedan and in the fortresses. It was reported that there had been great commotion among General Wimpfier's staff on the previous evening in consequence of the immbers which were to be pitched against us having been ascertained by some of the men, and the otter hopelsseness of attacking them in their present position with anything like success was apparent to all who had the slightest idea of military life and experience.

The Emperor's orders had been handed to General Wimpfien and he called his staff together to give them the requisite instructions for carrying them into effect. But nothing could convince the efficient having the command of the smaller divisions of the army that there was the slightest chance for their success under such a scader as General Wimpfien, who was looked upon as a mere nomentity in the planning of the operations either in or out of the fortress. Besides, he had allowed the Prussians to occupy all the lending and most useful positions, so that there was nothing to prevent them from

SERLLING THE CAMP AND FORTRESS.

Here were 100,000 men completely shut in en

and most useful positions, so that there was nothing to prevent them from SHELLING THE CAMP AND FORTHESS. Here were 100,000 men completely shot in on every side by the army of the Crown Prince of Prussin, and, what was worse, without any one to lead them out of the dreadful position. The Emperor and his staff were now in Sedan, waiting for the result of the battle which was unavoidable. As the first rays of light broke upon the horizon skirmishing parties were despatched well out away from the town to ascertain the movements and exact positions of the enemy, and it was but a very short period after this that several volleys of musketry were distinctly heard, and following these in quick succession came the roar of artiflery from the Prussian batteries, which had met a party of the skirmishers and had replied to the musketry fire with their cannon. The whole of the available French army was immediately in motion, the volunteers following in the rear, and in about two hours a frightful and destructive fire was opened upon us, curring pown our men.

irightful and destructive fire was opened upon us,
CUTTING DOWN OUR MEN
by hundreds, and leaving the ground literally
covered with dead and wounded.
Our artillery replied to them with a murderous
fire, opening their ranks and cutting them down in
an awful manner, making their ranks waver and
fall out at every charge, like the corn failing away
before the scythe. The mitrailleuse now did some
shocking execution.

A regiment of Prussian cavalry attempted to take
a battery of these which were placed on a slight eievation near Sedan, and as the Peneson as sight eie-

A regiment of Prussian cavalry attempted to take a battery of these which were piaced on a slight elevation near Sedan, and as the Prussians were coming up the incline the battery was opened upon them, and, as though by a flash of lightning, the whole regiment was scattered, both men and horses being strewn in thick profusion on the side of the hill, scarcely a man being left to ten the dreadful tale of the murderous charge.

Again another regiment of Prussians presented themselves, and though they succeeded in capturing several mitrailleuse, it was at the cost of an enormous number of men. It was apparing in the extreme to witness

extreme to witness

This work of Death.

The French infaniry and volunteers were next made to participate in the action, and though the whole fought with the desperation of tigers, bravely contesting every inch of ground before the well and fatally directed fire of the onemy, as well as their more disciplined and more numerous force, the carnage was so terrible that even eld veterans, who had seen flerce experience before this day were

more disciplined and more numerous force, the carnage was so terrible that even eld veterans, who had seen fierce experience before this day, were seen to latter and wipe tears of sorrow from their eyes, as rank after rank became severed and detached, and their comrandes fell by thousands. Horses which had been wounded were lying in every position, and in their agonies they plunged with their feet, killing numbers of solders who had fallen, badly wounded, within their reach. Shouts and entreaties and cries from the WOUNDED AND DVING were truly heartrending, but none had time at this moment to heed them. Many, also, who had sufficient strength, cursed the madness of the officers who had permitted such a murder as had been perpetrated that day. The Prusians proved themselves to have superior numbers in every position—almost three men to one of ours, and they soon occupied the best positions around the town. At twelve o'clock in the day a French regiment of Zonaves were ordered by General wimpfen to break through a great number of unions. The Colonel in command begged to have the order remanded, as his regiment had been already muthilated by a harrowing fire, and he well knew the impossibility of breaking their ranks; but, on the contrary, he knew he could not bring his men out again aive. But, despite his protestations and entreaty, the order was soon repeated; but this time those who gave it had nothing to complain of as regarded delay of execution, for the French regiment rushed forward at a quick rate and dashed bravely on to the Prussians, but they were instantly met by the rapid fire and advance of the enemy, and it nappened with them here as in every other case during the day, they were immediately overpowered and nearly all lost or taken prisoners.

REPORTER.—Do you mean to infer that such a mad attempt was made after it was patalny shown how in the it would be?

RUDOLPHE—Yes; but you will remember that we were an army in reality at this time without a general to direct us. Wild aides de-camp galloped about belonging to the staff, but where was the practical leader? We had none. No arm was stretched out to save us in this moment of dire calamity. Every man was his own master, every man, in fact, was an officer, and no sooner was a sudden charge made and a stight disadvantage experienced than instead of there being men ready to fill up the gaps that had been made and leaders to cheer us on, the

instead of there being men ready to fill up the gaps that had been made and leaders to cheer us on, the whole body became detached into small sections, thus leaving our men ready pray for the enemy, and general consternation and discord ensued.

REFORTER—How long had this state of affairs gone on before the order to retreat was given?

RUDOLPHE—It was the same all through the piece. We had no leaders at all; whatever was done is to be accredited to the bravery and enterprise of individual exertion; the men fought against superior forces, without sufficient ammunition and without aid from commanders who seemed paralyzed by the reverses they had experienced and apparently had given up command. The French did frightful havoe among the Prussians, however, despite the humense difficulties and drawoacks; but we no sooner

reverses they had experienced and apparently had given up command. The French did frightful havoe among the Prussians, however, despite the immense difficulties and drawbacks; but we no sooner CUT DOWN A REGIMENT than they had others to put into their places, while every man who fell on our side lessened and diminished our strength, which, unlike the enemy, we were unable to replenish.

REPORTER—How many were there killed and wounded on your side?

vounded on your side?

RUDOLPHE—You may put it down in killed and wounded at not less than 45,000 men.

REPORTER—How many were killed and wounded on the enemy's side?
RUDOLPHE—More than forty thousand men. The

their ranks.

REPORTER—How did they manage in their range;
were they accurate in their aims?
RUDOLPHE—Murderously so.
REPORTER—How many pieces of artillery were
there on the Prussian side? You stated at first they

did an awful amount of damage,
RUDOLPHE—They had upwards of nine hundred
pieces of artillery; and, from the positions which
the imbeculty of our commanders had permitted
them to occupy, they fired into our ranks withigreat
skill and accuracy. REPORTER—How many pieces of artillery had you, all told?

RUDOLPHE—We had 400 cannon, but not sufficient RUDOLPHE—We had 400 cannon, but not sufficient ammunition for these at any time during the day. We could not reply to the enemy's constant and steady fire.

teary fire.

REPORTER—What was the numerical strength of he army of the Crown Prince surrounding Sedan?

RUDOLPHE—Two hundred and fifty thousand well disciplined and efficiently disciplined and efficiently disciplined

REPORTER-At what time was the retreat sounded RUDOLPHE—I do not remember; it was late in the day when the forces ceased the terrible conflict, and the French army was withdrawn into the town and encampments.

REPORTER—After these frightful reverses what
next was done?

THE GREAT TRUCE.

RUDOLPHE—A flag of truce was sent out for the purpose of relieving the wounded and burying the dead; and the enemy, it was reported, were as ready as ourselves for this arrangement.

REPORTER—So you found out then, how many killed and wounded you had?

RUDOLPHE—It was after this I learned the numbers.

REPORTER-What next was proposed in reference to the French forces shut up in Sedan's reference to the French forces shut up in Sedan's RUDOLPHE-A general meeting of the officers was held, and it was determined that we should rectifit ourselves as much as possible during the night, and early on the following morning to mass our whole force against a particular portion of the Prussian lines and break through in a body, march on to Montmédy and

REJOIN GENERAL BAZAINE, as had been at first anticipated. General Wimpfle was present on the occasion and gave the matter in consent, and he went at once to the Emperor's hear quarters to inform him of the result of their delibe

REPORTER-What did the Emperor say! REPORTER—What did the Emperor say?

RUDOLPIRE—He spoke and acted like a functic. Instead of giving his support to the only wise suggestion that had been offered be became violent and said it was no use; that he should send a flag of truce out in the morning and surrender himself to the King of Prussia. At the same time he gave General Wimphen instructions to capitulate under certain foolish conditions and surrender the sray—of between 60,000 and 70,000 men—as prisoners of war and allow the enemy to enter the town.

REPORTER—What did the subordinate officers and men say to this?

RUDGLPHE-They hissed at his name, quarrelled

course, the order to capitulate came from the Em eror and must be carried out.

NAPOLEON IN THE SATTLE FIELD.

REPORTER—How did the Emperor and during the

REPORTER—How did the Emperor and during the battle?

RUDOLPHE.—Well, he acted so far tolerably. He came out twice or three times in the fight and exposed himself to the enemy's fire, but it was against the wish of his officers that he did so. The general impression among the men was that he had betrayed them in thus handing them over to the enemy. There was a great amount of bitter animosity expressed against him by the men, and it was perhaps well for him at this time that he was beyond the reach of his own army.

REPORTER—Do you know if he had teld General Wimpflen of this before? Rudolphe—No, I believe he had not mentioned this to him until he gave him the order to surrender. Napoleon lost all confidence before Sedan, and might have jost his hie also if he had not fled over to the enemy.

REPORTER—How was the surrender made?

RUDOLPHE—A flag of truce was sent out and a letter from headquarters from Napoleon to King Withiam, and afterwards Napoleon, on reading the Prussian monarch's reply, went out part of the way on foot to made the King's aide-de-camp. The Frenchmen who saw this uttered strange things against the Emperor.

men who saw this uttered strange things a REPORTER-How were you treated by the Prus-

REPORTER—How were you treated by the Prussians while a prisoner of war?

RUDOLPHE—The French were brutally treated by the Germans throughout. On every available occasion they took the opportunity of avenging themseives on us as they termed it.

REPORTER—Did you hear of Napoleon after this?

RUDOLPHE—Yes. I heard he had been sent away into Germany. Napoleon really made the capitulation himself. After Napoleon had gone the Germans entered secan and did as they liked there,

HIS ESCAPE.

mans entered sedan and did as they liked there.

REPORTER—How did you escape?

REPORTER—How did you escape?

REPORTER—How did you escape?

REPORTER—I "botted" at night and made my way
into Beigum, crossed the frontier, as thousands of
my compatriots had previously done to avoid being
taken prisoner, and came to Bouillon on foot. From
thence I travelled to Brussels and from there I managed to get into Paris.

REPORTER—When you returned to Paris what was
the aspect of arisis there?

RUPDOLPHE—Everything was in commotion. The
government seemed perpiexed. The fortifications
were being carried out with great rapidity. Paris
has provisions enough within the forts to last at
least four months, and plenty of ammunition and
cannon for the defences.

REPORTER—What soldlers were within the fortresses?

RUDOLPHE-There are the National Guards, the Garde Mobile, various other regiments, and an im-mense number of volunteers. Quite sufficient t defend her fortresses. The fortifications were com-plete when I left.

REPORTER—What is your opinion concerning the sue of the war? Rubourne—lam convinced that the whole of France, from one end to the other, will unite and figut to the bitter end. We are determined not to give in to the haughty demands of Prussia. Nothing will make us give in.

REPORTER—Is it possible that you will allow the capital to stand a siege and be destroyed?

RUDOLPHE—Certainly, if they can do it; but Prossia has not beaten us fully until Paris is taken; they have something more to do before they get it, either. If they can hold out we can and shall.

#### THE FRENCH FLEET IN AMERICAN WATERS.

French War Vessels Off Montank Point.

Captain Matthews, of the steamer Kensington, that at seven A. M. yesterday, between Block Island and Montauk, he saw a large steam frigate and gun-boat standing in under steam and sail, and supposed them to be French men-of-war.

arrived at New London last night, and will remain several days. This afternoon the frigate exchanged salutes with Fort Trumbull and moved up the river opposite the city, where will repair some slight damages caused by the storm of the 18th.

Three French Men-of-War at New London

The French frigate Magicienne and two corvettes

NORWICH, Sept. 26, 1870.

The Blockaded Steamer Hermann Goes to Sea-A Good Race if the Fight Fails. The steamer Hermann, of the North German and Bremen line, yesterday afternoon left her moorings of Staten Islami and steamed slowly down the When last seen she was nearing the Hook, and confident expectations were entertained by the Germans and their sympathizers that would be able to run\* the gauntlet, of the French gunboats and show them a clean pair of hoels. The Hermann is a very fast vessel, capable of steaming eighteen knots an hour, while the French gunboats are only rated as nine knot crafts. It seems more than likely that it is the intention of her commander, Oaptain Reichman, to steal out under cover of night and so give the gunboats the site. Once clear of Sandy Hook he will trust to the speed of his vessel and make a bold stroke for Varierland. would be able to run the gauntlet

# PERE HVACATHE ON THE WAR CRISIS,

The Twin Republics of France and America. The following letter from Father Hyacinthe to Mr. Washburne, the American representative in Parts, is published in the Temps, of France,

September 14:-MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE Having been detained in the country for more than a month by the state of my health, which has been injured by so many and such cruel contions, I greatly regret that I have not been able to shake the hand which has written a letter so nobly sympathetic for

I am happy, Monsieur le Minisire, that such sentiments I am happy, Monsieur le Minisire, that such sentiments have found their authorized interpreter in a man whom I esteem and love so much as you, and I beg you to accept, with the expression of my patriolic graftinde, the hodnage of my respectful and profound attachment, HYACINTHE, BOULLAC, Sept. 10, 1870.

The above is sent to the Temps by M. PADDE Loy-

son, who received a copy of it from Father Hyacinthe, enclosed in the following letter:-

MY DRAR FRIEND—I send you a copy of the letter which I have addressed to Mr. Washburne. You will understand that in the allenes and inaction to which I am forethly reduced it is a consolation to me to cause once more to be heard at least a word of devotion to my country.

I saffer more than I can tell you. I suffer for France, I suffer for myself!
It would be well if diplomacy could procure peace for us, but a peace worthy of France is the only one which could be acceptable. acceptable.

I have read and re-read the noble circular of M. Jules
Favre, at once so moderate and so firm, so facilite and so
high-aprited. How French it is! And how all the children
of France ought to raily around this banner!

#### HYACINTHE. Cordially yours, BOULTAC, Sept. 10, 1870. THE FAIR FOR THE VICTIMS.

An Outpouring of Benevolence-Money and Goods Collected-Letter from a Lady.

The fair in aid of the wounded soldiers of Germany and France, which is to be held on the 17th of next month, promises to be a great success. Money and goods to the value of \$25,000 have been collected. Messrs, Steinway, Decker and Webber have each donated first class planes. Mayor Hall, Judge Bedford, Generals McDowell and Aspinwall, and other prominent citizens have consented to take an active part as members of the General Committee, chosen to push the fair. The following Committee, chosen to push the fair. The following are the officers thus far selected:—President, Mrs. Consul General Raesing; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Consul General Leopeld Schmidt, Mrs. H. Hudelbach, Mrs. F. Kuhne; Secretaries, Mrs. Governor salomon, Mrs. Lemcke. One lundred and fifty ladies and a corresponding number of gentlemen will constitute different committees. Ladies of the Executive Committee having books signed by the Treasurer, F. Kuhne, are authorized to receive subscriptions. The following letter from Mrs. Salomon, the Secre-tary of the Executive Committee, appealing for aid in the mobile work, caunot fall to evoke a hearty re-

To THE EDITION OF THE HERALD.—

I take the liberty of addressing you in behalf of the German Ladies' Fair to be held for the benefit of the wounded and the widows and explains of the fallen German soldiers.

We beg that you may give to our colterprise a warm advocacy and support sold paper. Although Americans by choice we naturally feel deeply for our mother sountry in her great attaggle and for the many hundred thousands of her suffering and terribity afflicted some and daughters.

Dering the bour of triat of our adopted country we learned to know the horrors and authering of war and assisted in alleviating them with all our power, and now, to the name of tumanity we call upon the American people to help us in our efforts.

The fair will be held in the armors of the Thirty-seventh regiment, and will commence on the Eth of October.

Mrs. EDWARD SALOMON, Secretary,

Mrs. EDWARD SALOMON, Secretary.

# AID FOR THE GERMAN WOUNDED.

The German Patriotic Aid Society last night held a general committee meeting at Leiderkranz Hall. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. Wesendonk, presicent of the society, and Mesars. Petrasch and Grauert officiated as joint secretaries. Several motions which were brought before the meeting were among themselves about it, and every one was expecting a general muthy. Every old soldier in the ranks knew it was an excellent opportunity to break through the enemy's ranks and lines before they should have time to fully recover from the effects of the previous day's lighting, but, of the meeting adjourned.